## EXHIBIT 34

January 24, 2008

Washington, DC

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Page 1
            UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
         FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN RE: PHARMACEUTICAL ) MDL NO. 1456
INDUSTRY AVERAGE WHOLESALE ) CIVIL ACTION
PRICE LITIGATION
                          ) 01-CV-12257-PBS
THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO )
U.S. ex rel. Ven-a-Care of ) Judge Patti B. Saris
the Florida Keys, Inc.
                           ) Chief Magistrate
Abbott Laboratories, Inc., ) Judge Marianne B.
No. 06-CV-11337-PBS
                     ) Bowler
     (cross captions appear on following pages)
       Videotaped deposition of SUE GASTON
                    Volume I
                       Washington, D.C.
                       Thursday, January 24, 2008
                       9:00 a.m.
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Page 218 Page 220 1 A. Yes. 1 Just what they're saying. 2 2 Q. And did you understand that the average What are they saying? wholesale price for multiple source drugs in 3 So independently I guess states on their 4 particular was not a reliable indicator of the cost 4 own shouldn't apply the 150 percent markup. 5 at which pharmacies and physicians purchased drugs? 5 Q. If you go to the next paragraph, the MS. MARTINEZ: Objection to form. 6 6 second full sentence starts with "since." Do you 7 MS. ALBEE: Objection to the form. 7 see that? 8 MR. WINGET-HERNANDEZ: Objection, form. 8 A. No. 9 9 A. As I stated before, my understanding is "Since we are not placing" --Q. 10 that I looked at average wholesale price, direct 10 A. Where are you? price, wholesale acquisition costs, the prices that 11 The next paragraph down about eight lines 11 O. 12 were available in the compendia, and generally 12 down. speaking the average wholesale price was a higher 13 13 A. The next paragraph down? price at that point others. 14 14 Q. Yeah. Q. Did you have an understanding that the 15 15 Okay. "Since we are not"? Okay. A. difference between average wholesale price published 16 "Since we are not placing maximum payment 16 17 in the compendia and what people were buying the 17 limits on individual drugs, drugs with high drugs for was particularly variable when it came to compendia prices could generate extremely high 18 18 19 multiple source drugs as opposed to sole source 19 payment levels. Unless an agency's payment 20 20 methodology ensured otherwise, a Medicaid agency could end up paying inappropriately high rates for 21 MR. WINGET-HERNANDEZ: Objection, form. 21 22 MS. ALBEE: Objection, form. 22 some drugs while still being in compliance with the Page 219 Page 221 MS. MARTINEZ: Objection, form. 1 aggregate upper limit. 1 2. 2 A. I can't say that. "Nevertheless, we believe states may 3 Q. Is that something that you were made 3 establish maximum payment limits in order to offset aware of in multiple OIG reports? the minimum payment levels necessary to ensure 4 4 5 MS. MARTINEZ: Objection, form. 5 reasonable compensation for very low priced drugs." 6 A. It's mentioned in the OIG reports, yes. 6 Do you see that? 7 7 Q. Let me ask you to look at page 685 of A. Yes. this document, the Bates page ending in 685. The 8 8 Q. Do you have an understanding of what that 9 last column, the first full paragraph starts with 9 last sentence means, establishing minimum payment levels necessary to ensure reasonable compensation "stage agencies." Do you see that? 10 10 11 A. Yes. 11 for very low priced drugs? A. Well, my understanding of what they're 12 Q. It says "State agencies should determine 12 13 independent of the 150 percent formula appropriate 13 trying to say is that states have the flexibility to payment levels for the listed multiple source drugs. set a MAC on drugs that they feel are not priced 14 14 15 15 We would not expect a state agency to adopt directly appropriately. the upper limit methodology as a payment method 16 Q. Do you know what they're talking about or 16 because it does not gear payments to markups 17 17 how do you interpret the comment reasonable appropriate to the actual costs of acquiring and 18 compensation for very low priced drugs? 18 19 dispensing these drugs." Do you see that? 19 A. That if they feel that the drug cannot be 20 20 A. Yes, I do. obtained in their state because the price is low, that they have the flexibility to set a MAC on a 21 Do you have an understanding of what that 21 22 means? 22 drug so that it will be obtainable within their

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1	state.	1	you said from 1991 through 2003 when you were doing
2	(Exhibit Abbott 461 was	2	that, correct?
3	marked for	3	A. Correct.
4	identification.)	4	Q. And those three people were three
5	MR. TORBORG: I'm told that we have five	5	additional people were Peter Rodler, Cindy Bergin
6	minutes left on the tape and it's within about an	6	and Gail Sexton?
7	hour. So let's go ahead and take a break here.	7	A. Gail Sexton worked on the FULs after
8	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the end of	8	2003.
9	tape 4. Off the record at 3:17.	9	Q. Did she have any involvement with FULs
10	(Recess.)	10	prior to 2003?
11	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the beginning	11	A. No.
12	of tape 5 in the deposition of Ms. Gaston. On the	12	Q. What was she doing prior to 2003?
13	record at 3:43.	13	A. I'm not sure. She was employed by CMS
14	MR. TORBORG: Welcome back, Ms. Gaston.	14	around that time, but I don't know exactly when she
15	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	15	started.
16	MR. TORBORG: I wanted to cover	16	Q. And Mr. Rodler I understand was somebody
17	something, some housekeeping matters on the record	17	who had been at HCFA and the Medicaid Bureau prior
18	very quickly. I understand from Ms. Martinez that	18	to you being there?
19	there are some additional documents from Ms.	19	A. Correct.
20	Gaston's files or legacy files that are yet to be	20	Q. And then at some point he retired or
21	produced. Is that right?	21	moved on?
22	MS. MARTINEZ: Yes.	22	A. Correct.
	Page 223		Page 225
1	MR. TORBORG: And those are ones that	1	Q. Do you know when he retired or moved on?
2	you're working on currently and we intend to	2	A. No.
	schedule a second day with Ms. Gaston so that we can	3	Q. Can you give me a sense? Was it early
4	go over those documents.	4	'90s, late '80s?
5	MS. MARTINEZ: I believe what you told me	5	A. I'm guessing it was in the '90s. Not in
6	is that you'd look at them and see if you need an	6	the late '90s, but I'm not sure.
7	additional day.	7	Q. And Cindy Bergin, when did she work at
8	MR. TORBORG: That's true.	8	CMS on the FUL issues?
9	MS. MARTINEZ: But naturally	9	A. She was hired I'm not sure exactly the
10	MR. TORBORG: I will need an additional	10	date probably eight or nine years ago. And I
11	day anyway.	11	mentored here on the FULs until I left in 2003.
12	MS. MARTINEZ: Okay. That's what I	12	Q. So she would have been someone that was
13	thought.	13	working on FUL issues starting in the mid to late
14	MR. TORBORG: Okay.	14	'90s; is that fair to say?
15	BY MR. TORBORG:	15	A. That's fair to say.
16	Q. Okay. Going back to the subject of	16	Q. And did you work with Mr. Rodler on the
17	federal upper limits, Ms. Gaston, I want to ask just	17	federal upper limit issues or did you sort of
18	a few very general background questions about how	18	succeed his duties?
19	the process worked at HCFA, who was involved in what	19	A. He taught me how to handle the federal
20	aspects and things of that nature. Earlier you	20	upper limit program. And then when he left I took
	testified or you identified three people at CMS who	21	it over.
22	were involved in establishing the FULs. I believe	22	Q. And did Cindy Bergin take it over from

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1 Was that the same position that you had? you --Q. 1 2 2 Yes. A. A. 3 Q. And then at some point is it your 3 Q. So you were equals, so to speak? A. Most of the analysts in our area are all understanding that Gail Sexton took it over from 4 4 5 Cindy Bergin or were they both working on it? 5 health insurance specialists. A. She -- Cindy trained Gail and then Gail 6 Q. Okay. And you indicated that Mr. Reed 6 took it over when Cindy left the area. 7 7 would have some input into the FULs and I think you 8 Q. So it sounds to me -- and please tell me 8 used the word even the final say. if I'm mischaracterizing this or misunderstanding 9 9 A. Correct. 10 this -- that the mechanics of the FUL program were 10 Q. What does that mean? handled primarily by one person, but there was some 11 A. He's the division director. 11 12 overlap in training. Is that right? 12 Q. So what would the extent of his 13 MS. MARTINEZ: Objection, form. 13 involvement be with FULs? When would he get A. Generally speaking. There were periods 14 14 involved? when it was just one person. And then when there 15 A. Throughout -- whenever necessary he was 15 were two, even though one was training they were there to discuss issues that might need to be 16 16 17 both working on it. 17 discussed. The final publication he was aware of and would have to give his okay in order to send it 18 Q. And did you first get involved -- is it 18 19 your recollection that a transition between yourself 19 through or any letters that would go through 20 generally were from an authority higher than me. 20 and Mr. Rodler happened in the early '90s; is that 21 fair to say? 21 Q. Can you tell me what kind of issues would 22 come up in the FUL program that would necessitate 22 When Pete retired then I took it over. Page 227 Q. And was there anyone else working on the 1 his involvement? 1 2 FUL issues besides yourself from that point until 2 A. Maybe just general discussion. 3 Cindy Bergin came on in the mid to late '90s? 3 Especially when I was the only one working on the A. There was a period of time where I FUL program, just a general discussion of maybe 4 4 5 particular drugs, the pricing just somebody to have trained Altamease Arnold, but --6 Q. Was she in your office? 6 an open discussion about how we're setting the 7 7 She was in our office. But she was prices, because there's manual review involved. never -- she never really worked on the program per Q. What do you mean when you say there's 8 8 9 9 manual review involved? And we'll get into a little bit more the mechanics, but generally speaking what 10 Q. When you say per se, what do you mean by 10 that? Officially or what does that mean? 11 do you mean by that? 11 A. She never really learned the program to A. Generally you have paper that you work 12 12 13 work on it. from. You have the compendia with all the drug 13 numbers on it and the pricing. And sometimes you 14 What does it mean to learn the program? 14 O. 15 have to make determinations if it looks like a drug 15 When you try to teach someone the program but they choose not to absorb what you're teaching. is truly available or not, whether you should follow 16 16 up and see if it's available. Sometimes it's better 17 Q. Got it. Is she still working at CMS? 17 18 to discuss it with someone to see that you're 18 A. No. 19 When did she leave CMS? 19 looking at it the same way that they might be Q. 20 She retired last year. 20 looking at it. A. What was her position at CMS? Q. When you say truly available, do you 21 21 Q.

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